

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895.

NUMBER 44.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Mrs. Joan Francisco, of Butler, aged 78 years, is dead.

An attempt is being made to rouse Sedalia against diphtheria.

The grape crop of Nodaway county was almost a total failure this year.

A fire at Merwin destroyed a number of business houses and stores of goods.

Pat McGeehe, a 14 year old boy of Richards, was kicked in the head by a cow.

Morris Mackler, a ten years old boy of St. Louis, was found drunk in the gutter.

Senator George G. Vest will speak on the monetary question at Fayette, October 13.

All for love.

The Chillicothe hunting club has received an offer of \$5,200 for their hunting reserve of 520 acres on the Grand River.

The small boy of Steve Gates of Waterloo, fell in a tub of water and was drowned.

Mrs. Elizabeth N. Wilson, aged 77 years, died at her home in Moberly from paralysis.

Jockey Pratt had his life crushed out in an accident at Sportsman's park, St. Louis.

Marion Kirksey, a ten year old lad of Jackson, was thrown from a wagon and fatally injured.

At the G. A. R. reunion at Green Ridge, a contribution was taken up for the Confederate Home at Highville.

All the stone for the \$100,000 court house at Potosi, Texas, is to come from the McMeys quarry of Jasper county, Missouri.

Mrs. Miller, mother of Prof. C. E. Miller, principal of the H. H. school at St. Joseph, was fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, at St. Joseph.

Mrs. Caroline F. Clarkson, aged nearly 84 years, died at the home of her son, Adam Clarkson, in Saline county. She came about fifty years ago from Kentucky.

A Utah woman broke off her engagement on the wedding day because the young lady insisted on entertaining a few relatives at a wedding dinner.

Harmon D. Hollyman, presiding judge of the Marion county court, and one of the pioneer settlers of Marion county, died at his home near Hannibal, after a brief illness.

Rev. W. A. Gray, aged 90 years, died at his home, sixteen miles northeast of Clinton. He had preached for the Baptist church fifty-one years. He was born in Kentucky, and moved to Missouri in 1838.

General John M. Schofield, who lately retired from the command of the army, has two half-brothers in Missouri. Edward Schofield is a traveling man, and A. H. Schofield is a newspaper man at Hannibal.

The Rev. John Schofield, father of General Schofield, lived on a farm in Polk county.

The attorneys for Dr. J. C. Hearse and wife, charged with the murder of Amos J. Stillwell, Mrs. Hearse's first husband, have served notice on Prosecuting Attorney H. Clay Heather of their intention of making application for a change of venue from both Marion and Monroe counties. They ask that the case be sent to Pike county.

The bank of Monett and the Bank of Perry, both Barry county banks, have been closed by Secretary of Lemaire upon notification by the state bank examiner of their insolvent condition, and are in the hands of receivers. This makes thirteen banks closed by the secretary of state since the execution of the new bank examination law began on the 1st of July, besides some half dozen others anticipated the examination by making assignments.

Governor Stone appointed delegates to the Western Waterways Convention, to be held at Vicksburg, Miss., October 22 and 23, as follows: Hon. C. N. Clark, Hannibal; Hon. O. F. Joy, Hon. Seth W. Cobb, Hon. Richard Barthold, St. Louis; Hon. John H. Ramey, Piedmont; Hon. N. A. Mosley, Dexter; W. A. Anderson, J. W. Booth, Captain John P. Kaser, Captain Hunter Ben Jenkins, Jerome Hill, St. Louis. The Governor sent the following letter to each of the delegates:

DEAR SIR:—I have been requested by the executive committee of the Vicksburg (Miss.) board of trade to appoint delegates from this state to attend the Western Waterways Convention at Vicksburg on October 22 and 23. The purpose of this convention is to take measures to promote the better improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. I am informed that a large attendance from a number of states is expected. Perhaps no state is more interested in this work than Missouri, and no city can be more interested in it than St. Louis. I will be gratified if you can make it convenient to attend. The secretary with whom correspondence can be had, is J. A. Downey, Vicksburg, Miss. Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. STONE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Statement of the public debt shows Uncle Sam to owe \$941,089,000 over and above cash in the treasury.

A sudden gust of wind blew Thomas Borden off the sixth story of a building in New York. He is dead.

The amount of money coined in September was \$8,078,068, of which \$7,548,000 were of gold and \$478,000 silver.

Major J. O. O. Black, democrat, has again defeated Thomas E. Watson, populist, for congress in the tenth (Georgia) district by a majority of 1,641. The election was one of the quietest ever held in Georgia, a striking contrast to the one held there in 1892.

Several counties. Watson claimed that the election was unfair and Black, in deference to Watson's views, resigned.

In Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Alkin, a Christian Science healer, gave a bond in the criminal court in the sum of \$5,000 to answer for the alleged murder of Mrs. Wade, whom she treated according to the scientific method in childbirth. Physicians found Mrs. Wade sick of blood-poisoning and prescribed for her but it is charged, Mrs. Alkin would not permit the medicine to be given.

Mrs. Alkin went to New York to prosecute further the art of healing, and was indicted when she returned. Her husband, formerly secretary of the Tennessee club, is also a healer. They assert that the patient would have recovered had Mrs. Alkin been permitted to continue "healing," and blame the regular physicians for the penetration of the indictment.

It took the Texas legislature just three hours to pass a law making prize fighting in that state a felony. After passing the senate the bill was rushed through the house but with some trifling amendments which necessitated returning it to the senate.

As the law was passed more particularly to prevent Corbett-Pittman contest taking place in the Lone Star state, an emergency clause was tacked on making it operative immediately. Now the Florida Athletic Club is looking for a place to hold the contest. Old Mexico and the Indian Territory appear to be the only places where there is even a possible chance of bringing it off, and the laws of both are being looked up and their officials being seen to learn whether they will offer objection.

The Western States' Deep Water Conference, before adjourning adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a permanent committee composed of five members from each state and three members from each territory west of the Mississippi river, and to be known as the Permanent Deep Water Utilization Committee, be selected by this convention, the delegates from each state and territory naming the members thereof. Be it further

Resolved, That this committee have power to call other conferences or conventions, to suggest national and state legislation, to gather and disseminate information, to correspond with chambers of commerce, mercantile agencies, steamship lines, etc., in this and foreign countries, to obtain and pay taxes on \$500 worth of property from transportation lines, the best possible freight rates, and to guard against any discrimination therein; to call an international commercial congress, if they deem it advisable, and to take such steps as it seems wise to encourage the extending and building of north and south railroads.

WHEREAS, it is admitted by all that the construction of the Nicaragua canal would be of incalculable benefit to the people of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Western States Conference do hereby urge upon the congress of the United States the adoption of such measures as will lead to the immediate commencement of work on this international waterway; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the delegates here assembled that the proposed canal should be built by the American flag.

The South Carolina constitutional convention adopted the following:

"The qualifications for suffrage shall be:

"A—Residence in the state for two years, in the county one year, in the election district in which the electors offer to vote four months and the payment of a poll tax six months before any election.

"Provided, however, that ministers of the gospel in charge of an organized church shall be entitled to vote after six months residence in the state if otherwise qualified.

"B—Registration, which shall provide for the enrollment of every elector once in ten years.

"C—The person applying for registration must be able to read and write any provision of this constitution or must show that he owns and pays taxes on \$500 worth of property in this state.

"Provided, that at the first registration under this constitution and up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read a clause in this constitution or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer shall be entitled to register and become electors.

"As a special election in incorporated cities and towns of the state for the purpose of bonding the same or for raising revenue, all resident owners of property in said cities and towns of the assessed value of \$500, who are qualified electors under this constitution, shall alone be entitled to vote at such election. The voter shall produce a receipt for all taxes, county, state and municipal, for the previous year as evidence of his right to vote."

This will disfranchise a large number of illiterate negroes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The cholera in China and Japan is not abated. It is feared that it will continue into the winter.

Five hundred of the Armenians who rose against the Constantinople police have been arrested.

Seven prisoners, taken in a war between villages of Canton Province, China, were eaten by their captors.

South Carolina occupies the unique position among the states of the union of being the only one which has no divorce law and has never had. The constitutional convention, after a hard fight, by a vote of 86 to 40, adopted a section of the constitution forbidding the granting of divorces for any cause whatever and forbidding remarriage of divorced persons.

The Massachusetts democrats nominated this ticket:

For governor, George Fred Williams, of Dedham.

Lieutenant governor, James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield.

Secretary of state, Edward J. Flynn, of Boston.

Treasurer and receiver general, Eben S. Stevens, of Dudley.

Attorney general, Henry F. Hurlbut, of Lynn.

Auditor, Alfred O. Whitney, of Boston.

The platform commends the present national administration for its conduct of foreign affairs, and congratulates the manufacturing interests of the country on the successful operation of the new tariff, regretting that the bill as originally framed by the democratic leaders is not in force, and denounces the efforts of the republican party to reopen this question.

It demands a maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposes the free coinage of silver and further purchase of silver bullion, and demands that the government shall retire its paper money.

It favors the grant to the secretary of the treasury of the power to make short term loans to maintain the gold balance of the treasury. It tenders to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle the thanks of the democratic party of Massachusetts for their position on the financial question and congratulates the country on the marked revival of business which followed their stand. It denounces the American Protective Association by name. It declares in favor of good roads and for the collection of a fixed percentage of earnings from corporations which use the public highways.

The Nebraska republicans held a harmonious state convention. John L. Webster, of Douglas county, president and W. H. Harrison, of Hall, and George J. Woods, of Lancaster, officiated as secretaries. Nominating speeches were dispensed with and T. L. Norval, of Seward, was nominated for supreme judge by acclamation. C. H. Morrill, of Lancaster, was similarly honored as candidate for regent of the state university. There was a contest over the other regency, but H. L. Gould, of Keith, proved an easy winner.

The committee on resolutions reported a long platform. It reaffirms the principles of the Minneapolis platform. "The spread of the fallacies of populism," it says, "permitted the restoration of the democracy, and the results have appeared in our paralyzed industries, reduced wages and the enactment of the Wilcox bill—an act so obnoxious that a democratic president pronounced it as one of perfidy and dishonor—which gave us no protection and insufficient revenue. The election of a republican congress last year has given a stimulus to trade, and revived our industries, and indicates that the people are ready to join with us in the restoration of the McKinley tariff and the policy of reciprocity."

The resolutions declare in favor of the largest possible use of both gold and silver, denounce all legislation tending to either gold or silver monometallism and declare for a dollar of equal debt-paying and purchasing power. The foreign policy of the administration is denounced in unmeasured terms, and it is scored for the "cowardly abandonment of the principles of our fathers in the treatment of European aggressions."

The platform extends sympathy to Cuba in her struggle for liberty, and demands, in the event that Spain attempts to carry out her expressed determination to wage a war of extermination, the prompt recognition by this government of the Cuban belligerent right. The government is asked to cede all unoccupied public lands to the state for use in promoting irrigation and to pass a law providing for the settlement of water rights between the citizens of the several states.

Senator Thurston made a speech, pledging himself to vote for the restoration of the McKinley tariff and the free coinage of the American silver product, but against unlimited coinage.

INSURANCE MONIES.

State Auditor Selbert apportioned the \$107,008.84, county foreign insurance tax monies for 1895, now in the state treasury, to the various counties and the City of St. Louis upon the basis of 11,392.28 cents per acre of school children in each as shown by the last enumeration certified to the superintendent of public schools, as required by section 4 of the act of March 20, 1895. This money is in lieu of county and municipal taxes on the net premiums collected by foreign insurance companies in 1894 and will, when paid to the counties, be divided between the revenue funds of the counties and incorporated cities and towns.

County No. of Sch. Ch. Ins. Tax.

Adair 2,115 1,242 22

Barren 2,344 1,242 13

Benton 9,718 6,511 44

Bollinger 2,922 2,097 56

Bourbon 2,554 2,097 56

Boyd 4,911 2,097 47

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SHAPE OF THE EARTH.

The scientific measurement by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of the distance from the Golden Gate of San Francisco to the mouth of the Chesapeake along the thirty-third parallel has been completed. The new data has been received by General Duffield, the superintendent of the survey, in a dispatch from William Embeck, who has been in charge of the undertaking since its inception in 1873. Every scientist in the world has been waiting and only for this news. Its importance may be judged from the fact that upon this east and west line the determination of the shape of the earth and the

latitude of the approximate line that are now in use. This line will be the basis for a revision of all astronomical work in which accuracy is desired. General Duffield said:

"Two years ago a party of surveyors began measuring triangles at the same time at each side of the continent. One started from the mouth of the Chesapeake bay and worked westward; the other started at the Golden Gate, California, and came eastward. They met among the Colorado mountains at a designated spot on Saturday a week ago, and the geodetic survey was concluded. As soon as the party reached a telegraphic station, they sent me the news which the International Geodetic Association, now in session in Europe, has been awaiting anxiously."

"It will take yet a year in all probability to make the computations from the survey and such verifications of portions of the work as may be necessary. The figures have to be reduced to the mean sea level. When this is done we will be able to determine the distance between San Francisco and the mouth of the Chesapeake bay within a few yards of absolute accuracy."

"The work has cost something over \$150,000. One of its most practical advantages will be that it will enable the determination of distances between cities and the heights above the sea level of all points along the thirty-third parallel. Its scientific advantages are much greater. In fact, this work may be taken as the greatest contribution ever made to science by a government. The chief object of the work is to determine the precise figure of the earth. It has already been determined by north and south lines, but this one which we have just completed is the only one of any extent running east and west."

"There are two or three of the north and south lines. Russia has the longest meridian line ever run, going from the Black sea up to the northern limits of her territory. There is one in India run by England that is next in length, while the third was run by England and France in conjunction, from the most northern point of Scotland, down to the Balearic Islands. From these lines the shape of the earth has been determined north and south, but it has been necessary, in order to ascertain the exact shape, to run a similar line east and west. The United States is the only country that has enough territory east and west to accomplish this, which will be the greatest geodetic line ever measured in the world."

"Mathematicians have figured out what the shape of the earth ought to be. They have worked on the basis of the earth in a molten condition. Knowing the number of revolutions and the centrifugal force, they could calculate about what the earth's figure should be. But the earth cooled more quickly at the poles than at the equator and did not take the shape that the mathematicians figured on. In order to determine what its actual shape was, therefore, a perfect triangulated survey was necessary."

"While the present lines of longitude are close enough for the ordinary use of sailors, they are not sufficiently accurate for scientific work. To determine any astronomical observation, it is necessary to have a vertical line, in order to obtain the zenith. That vertical line is at right angles to the tangent to the curve of the earth at that point. The plumb line does not give a true vertical line. At the seashore, by the fact that the lighter is on one side of it and the heavier land on the other and in the interior of the country by the mountain masses on one side and the plains on the other. The correction of a plumb line is, therefore, one of the most difficult tasks in physics instead of the simplest, as an ordinary observer might think. With this triangulation geodetic work completed, we will be able to supply the most accurate and important astronomical work."

"The whole scientific world will be full of gratitude to the United States government for the energy and with which it has accomplished this great and important work."

ALL KINDS OF ITEMS.

Lord Scully, of Ireland, owner of thousands of acres of Illinois and Missouri land, has taken out naturalization papers in New York.

The department of justice has again up the Jackson's Hole Indian murders and will prosecute the whites who incited the Bannock Indians to make trouble.

Representative Berry, of Kentucky, says that he is not a candidate for Senator Blackburn's place, but if the Kentucky legislature offers it to him he will accept it.

Louis Descomber died at his home near Warrensburg, aged 85 years. He was one of the oldest settlers of Johnson county, having moved there from near St. Louis in an early day.

Prof. James G. Clark announced that the \$30,000 necessary to be secured for the erection of the gymnasium building and academy building additions to William Jewell College, and they will be erected as soon as possible. Five thousand dollars will also be expended on the main building.

Miss Alice Hesser, daughter of a leading citizen of Vandalia, and Elmer Ackridge were to have been married last Wednesday evening, but the groom came to Mexico that morning nominally to get a license and has not been heard from since. No cause can be learned for his sudden disappearance.

It is officially announced at the University of Chicago that Prof. Nathaniel Butler, director of the university extension department, had handed his resignation to the board of trustees to accept the presidency of Colby University at Waterville, Maine. His resignation is to take effect January 1, 1896.

In the case of the State vs. Charles R. Wiggins, charged with murder in the second degree, on trial before the circuit court of Macon county the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a sentence at five years in the penitentiary. The crime was committed on September 13, 1893, near Layport, the condemned man having killed Charles Griffin with the spindle of a spindle wheel.

The Hampton mill case which has been in court at Hannibal for several years and cost many thousands of dollars, was compromised out of court. Dr. John A. Hampton died leaving a will, and did not mention Dorcas M. Hampton. It was claimed she was an illegitimate child. She brought suit to set aside the will. The compromise admits her as legitimate and gives her \$5,000. She resides in St. Louis and is rich. She sued more for proper standing than for the estate.

About four miles northeast of Tebbets, Callaway county, acres of timber are being stripped of the green foliage by an insect which is known as the devil's darning-needle. These insects range from two to seven inches in length, are of a skeleton shape, with legs nearly as long as their body. They have no wings and simply crawl from place to place. It is greatly feared they will get into orchards and if so they do great damage. Such an insect has never before been seen in Callaway county in large numbers. There are millions of them. People far and near are visiting the timber every day. The sight is worth seeing.

Thompson Walker, a prominent young farmer of Pettis county, was killed by William Dyer. Walker had been induced by his cousin, Nick Brown, and Dyer to visit a log resort in Sedalia kept by Lucy Mowbray, Dyer's mistress. While there, Brown, who was intoxicated, had a quarrel with Dyer, who struck him in the face with a revolver. Walker was urging his cousin to leave the house when Dyer placed the revolver against Walker's stomach and fired twice. Walker ran away from the house a distance of 50 feet and fell. He died in about an hour. Dyer is in jail. The dead man was connected with the wealthiest families in Missouri.

Suits have been instituted in the supreme court of Kansas by attorney Dawes in the matter of the refusal of the county clerks of Franklin and Doniphan counties to extend on the tax rolls the amounts apportioned to these counties for the purpose of creating a fund for defraying the current expenses of the state university. The apportionment of this tax was made necessary by an error in the appropriation bill before the legislature last winter. The present suits are for a writ of mandamus to compel the county clerks to proceed at once to make the extensions on the tax rolls in order that the money set apart by the legislature and appropriated by the state board of equalization may be collected with their taxes of the present year.

RIGHT IN LINE.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Jimmie," sharply called out his mother, "you've been loafing all day. Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do. Take this basket and bring in some kindling."

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

From Harper's Weekly.

Whoever thinks that the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta will be a mere copy of the Chicago World's Fair in miniature is as much in error as he who supposes it to be a show designed to interest southerners alone. The truth lies midway between these two extremes. Primarily, of course, the purpose of the management has been to cause southern people to realize what they can and must do to keep abreast of the great business world, and to show northern and foreign investors what a mass of potential wealth is stored in the south in natural resources which need only capital and energy for their rapid development; and incidentally to attract to Atlanta a multitude of outsiders who could be drawn by no exposition of narrow scope.

To the latter end, the cream of the Chicago Fair has been skinned for Atlanta's use, and many new and striking features have been added. The visitor at Chicago, if he attempted to do justice to the fair of 1893, had to pick his way through miles of exhibits which did not especially interest him in order to find some which did, and after spending the whole six months in the diligent exercise of all his faculties, came away with a sense of the stupendousness and splendor of the show, and the incapacity of one human mind to grasp it. At Atlanta it will be possible for an intelligent visitor to give two weeks or three to the systematic study of the exposition, and study the ground satisfactorily.

Yet the Atlanta Exposition is by no means a small affair. Its projected claim for it the honor of being next to the largest world's fair ever held. Its site is a natural park about three miles from the heart of the city. From a ridge which marks its outside boundary the land slopes down toward a basin in the center, which is utilized for the bed of an artificial lake. The amphitheatric topography of the grounds lends itself readily to spectacular views. Fine sweeping vistas are obtained from every point; and with the lake for a scenic focus, and a fringe of forest foliage skirting the fence for probably two-thirds of the entire circumference, nothing is left to be desired in the way of broad landscape effects.

Partly for the sake of harmony with their surroundings, and partly for reasons of economy, eight of the eleven main buildings have been designed on lines of cottage rather than of classic architecture. They are simply big, airy, well-lighted wooden rinks. Their sides and roofs are of clapboard and shingle; their window frames and sashes, though large, are of the conventional pattern. These are the buildings dedicated to machinery, electricity, manufactures and the liberal arts, agriculture, and transportation; the United States Government, the Negro, the Administration, and the Georgia Manufacturers' Association buildings. All except the last named are painted slate color, with dull green roofs and white trim, so as to be as unobtrusive as possible; the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, as if in protest against the general uniformity of tone, has painted its building a light orange color. Of the three main buildings which are outside of the common architectural scheme, two—the Woman's Building and the Hall of Fine Arts—are classic in outline and covered with white stucco. The remaining one is the Minerals and Forestry Building which has a flat roof and a large octagonal tower in the center, and whose sides have a rustic surface of split logs with the bark on. The largest of the main buildings is that of manufactures and the liberal arts, which is 356 feet long and 206 feet wide; the smallest is the Woman's Building, 150 by 128 feet.

In one respect the mechanical and electrical exhibits at Atlanta will be especially noteworthy, if not unique. There has been no effort to bring together a collection of machines merely to show the details of their construction. Every one is an integral part of the exposition itself, so that we have under the eye at once their anatomy and their physiology—the collection of parts, their operation when energized, and a demonstration of their performance of the functions for which they are designed. For example, the electric-lighting appliances, which are on exhibition for the purpose of attracting trade to their respective manufacturers at the same time illuminate the buildings and grounds at night.

THE OLD OVERLAND TRAIL.

From the Denver Post and Farm.

The old overland trail running from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe is simply an elongated graveyard. This old route has long since been abandoned, for railroads now traverse the vast extent of country. The Apaches are practically subdued and the old-fashioned swinging stage coaches that stood the bullets of savages and desperadoes, as well as the buffeting of the wind and weather, have fallen into innumerable decay. Men who were killed or died on the trail were simply pulled

to one side and a little mound of earth with a pile of stones at the head is all that marks the last resting place of those whose bones lie mouldering in the dust.

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